#### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900.



#### GOLDEN WEDDING JUBILEE.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Petersen Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Marriage.



A golden wedding jubilee toook place at 916 Garfield avenue, on Saturday, in which Peter Christian Petersen, aged 80, and Christine Charlotte, his wife, aged 80-a remarkably well-preserved couple-were the principals. The best years of Mr. Petersen's early manhood were spent in the Prussian army, and during the events of 1845-5, and later, in the Danish-German War, he saw much active field service. He was twice severely wounded in battle, but recovered each time.

After the suppression of the revolt in 1850, he received a furlough and married, his wedding day being June 2, 1850.

After the suppression of the revolt in 1850, he received a furlough and married, his wedding day being June 2. 1850. He had been married only one month when, in July of the same year, he was sgain summoned to join his regiment, to serve in the Danish-German War, in which he served until the close of that campaign, in 1851. They became the par-ents of three children, two of whom, George Petersen and Mrs. Charlotte Schroeder, survive. The jublics couple have resided in this country about 30 years, during which time they and their descendants have be-come thoroughly identified with its institutions. Both their children and eight strandchildren were present at the golden wedding, as were also scores of friends, neighbors and acquaintances, to do honor to the venerable couple. They were the recipients of several valuable presents, among them a purse containing a number of pieces of gold coin. The evening was spent by music, short speeches by several German ministers; also two presents iton speeches by two of the grandchildren. The ceremony of greeting and handshaking over, the guests were treated to several rounds of refreshments. The resi-dence of Mr. George Petersen being entirely too small to contain all the guests a lawn party, under the glare of Chinese lanterns, was organized. lanterns, was organized.

of her cargo to over \$450,000. The duty paid by the consignees yesterday amounted to \$83,000, and as the greater part of it was paid in coin, over 1000 pounds of money was taken to the Custom-House in

he facts in brief as follows: "The important clause of this treaty is that the summit of the Cascade Mountins should form a part of the western oundary.

money was taken to the Custom-House in an express wagon. It has been some time since the merchantis in any of the windy cities on Puget Sound nave paid 488,000 duties on a single cargo of merchandise for local distribution. MAY WE LIBELED. Argus-Iolani Collision Expected to Cause Litigation. "Certainly the existing boundary line

far west as he believes it should, accord-ing to the wording of the treaty, viz. to the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains; and that the area of the tract claimed by the Indians outside their reservation as now surveyed, is 23,837 acres, while Mr. Barnard believes they are entitled to

64.041 acres more, or 25, 518 acres. "The conclusions of Mr. Barnard only confirm the views and suggestions of the office, as set forth in its report of April 12, 1838, upon the main points, viz., first, that the wording of the treaty cannot be made to conform to the topography of the country; second, that the present boundary does not reach at any point the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains, although the treaty specifically provides that it shall extend that far west, and the map of Governor Stevens, who also made the treaty with the Indians, tends to confirm this; and, third, that there is good ground for the contention of the Indians that a portion of the tract intended to be re-served for them by the treaty has been excluded on the west by the survey of

"The investigation of Mr. Barnard also confirms the opinion then expressed by the office that it found no warrant for the suggestion of inspector McConnell and others that the names of the rivers had others that the names of the rivers and been changed in order more readily to change the reservation lines. The diffi-culty in the language of the treaty doubt-less comes about, as suggested by Mr. Barnard, through the amperfect topo-graphic knowledge of the country had at that time. The Rickittat River, which flows south into the Columbia, intervenes between the present reservation and the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains, main ridge of the Cascade Mountains whereas Mr. Barnard says it was believed, and from a distance it would be a fair presumption, that both the Atanum and

Bisco Rivers, flowing east into the Yaki-ma River, reached the summit of said mountains. This, however, is not the case.

"The office believes it is now sufficiently clear that the Yakima Indians have been deprived of a portion of the land intended to be reserved for them by treaty, and that proper measures should be adopted to secure their rights thereunder. It b, therefore, recommended that the findings of Mr. Barnard be approved, at least to the extent of the iract claimed by the Indians, 250,557 acres, and that appropri-ate action be initiated to secure reimburse-ment to the Indians for the lands of which they claim to have been deprived. It is believed to be now impracticable to ex-tend the reservation boundary so as to embrace the lands cut off by the survey

of 1850. There is no present authority of inw for negotiations with the Yakima nation of Indians for the cession of a portion of their surplus lands, and it might be remarked here that the office is not aware that the said Indians have ever requested or expressed a desire for negotilations to

that end. "Should it be deemed desirable to ask Congress for authority to conduct such negotiations, preferably through an In-lian inspector, it is thought that an item hould be added providing for the adjust-ment of this claim of the Indians for the lands which have been cut off the west-ern portion of their reservo. If it is not deemed best to negotiate at this time with said indians for the cession of lands, then it is believed an item should be prepared and submitted to Congress granting authority for the detail of an Indian inspector to negotlate an agreement with them for the adjustment of this claim alone.

at Nome

at Nome. Captain Victor Johnson did not antici-pate any sethack from floating ice, when he left yesterday, and, therefore, was not uneasy over being obliged to anchor in he left yesterday, and, therefore, was not uneasy over being obliged to anchor in Dutch Harbor for any length of time. He expected to make the passage in 12 days, which will bring the Despatch to the end of her journey about as seen as the steam-ers which left port two weeks ago and were obliged to anchor at Dutch Harbor until the ico loosened up in the Behring Sea

The Despatch is a stout steamer of 50 tons register, and has been plying between Portland and California points for several months, carrying lumber for Inman P months, carrying lumber for Inman, Poul-sen & Co. She has proven her seaworthi-ness on these trips, and the consignces have no uneasiness about her safe arrivat off the Nome beach, with passengers and cargo in good shape. She will continue to ply between Portland and Nome for the remainder of the Summer, while Captain Johnson's family will remain in the attra Johnson's family will remain in the city

WELL ALONG TOWARD NOME

Fred W. Piper Writes a Letter From Unalaska.

Fred W. Piper, who is well known in Portland, writes the following interesting account of his voyage to the north to a friend here. Mr. Piper dates his letter at Unalaska, May 18, having reached that port the day previous, on the steamship Dora: Dora:

"The trip has been for the most part stormy, rough and uncomfortable. If ever you go to sea, choose the biggest boat you can find, and overlook the little ones We left Kodiak last Monday, and would have arrived ones day earlier had we not run into a storm off Ungu, where we had to lay to' for 24 hours. The Newport, Portland, Albion, Francis, Allee and Thrasher are in the harbor. The latter arrived late last night. She was nearly wrecked in Akutare Pass, trying to go through in a high wind. She was blown within 30 feet of a rock, and I am told that all the passengers displayed alac-rity and presence of mind in buckling on life preservers. "The schooner Mary D. Humes left here "The trip has been for the most part

"The schooner Mary D. Humes left here yesterday, after exiling her captain at this place. I do not know just what the trouble was, but it seems that the cap-tain could not run the ship to suit these aboard. The steamer Thrasher is a dir-ty-looking boat, with a dirty-looking pack aboard. I am told that 'Deep Creek Jones and Eugene Short are among those on her. Our boat is all right. She is a roller and all that, but we are well treas-ed and well fed. The Alpha has put in here twice. After the first time she went up the Siberian const about 250 miles, but could get no farther. She came back, took coal and water, and it is said she is now trying to get up the American side. Her passengers are all happy, despite their long sea voyage, and still maintain that these still

that Nome this year. No revenue cutter will ever catch her in Behring Sea-it is too forgy. I think the Dora will be the first

hoat into Nome. I have great confidence in her master, Captain Thomas, of the Dora, who has sailed these waters for 24 years, and is an experienced and comps-tent navigator. We expect to leave here

house in which I am living receives by a peso a month, or about 22 cents Ameri-can money. Of course, they get their chow-chow or food in addition, and a certain allowance of clothing. They have a curious habit of getting in debt to their employers. If they need a little money they go to the indowner, their employer, and borrow it. They are con-sidered as bound to the employer then until the debt is paid. They don't, as a rule, get into their debt more than \$100. This debt is the yoke that binds. The landowners say they couldn't make the

landowners may they couldn't make the laborers work if it wasn't for this debt system. They say that if they paid them their regular wages there would be little work done, because when the men get a few dollars ahead they consider them-selves rich and take a lay-off, and refuse to work again until the money is all ment. spept.

our new men, a soldier and a native pa-trolling together. It works very well. Knowing the language and customs of the people, the native will understand many things which are incomprehensible to the American. My men have fitted them out with old shoes and leggings, which they are quite proud to wear. They are watch-ful and faithful, and do better than I thought they would. The nay they re-

thought they would. The pay they re-ceive from the city government will seem ridiculously small to us, but they seem to be entirely satisfied with it. The ser-

geants are paid \$12 and the privates \$10 a month in Mexican money. As Mexican money is worth only 42 cents on the dol-

lar now, their pay will amount to \$5.16 for the Sergeants, and \$4.30 for the privates

per month in American money. Out of this they feed and clothe themselves and fam-

Small' Wages.

This, however, is better pay than the farm laborer gets. The common laborer in the rice fields receives on an average 2 perces a month for his labor. The wom-

en and girls employed as house servants An old woman whose daily duty is to pol-ish and clean the hardwood floor in the

illes.

#### Beat Their Servants.

her and carried of her hussand, who they suspected of friendship for the Americans. I directed the hospital steward to take care of the woman, and she now seems on a fair road to recovery. Taking 25 men I set out for Cabusao. Upon our ap-proach the insurgents fied across the Bicol River and we didn't get a shot at them. So hadly terrified were the people that I could find out nothing at all about the wounding of the woman the night be-fore. Neither would they give the slight-est information about the insurgents. I presume they had been warned not to tell us anything or they would get their throats cut. These insurgents or ladrones are savage in their character. Only a few mornings since an old man came in and reported that they had visited his bouse the night before and carried off his three sons. They had cut off parts of the old man's ears and they were still hieed-ing. He was very stolcal about it and acted at though it was all ther could be Another custom which they have here is very bad. This is the custom of beai-ing their servants when they do some-thing which is not satisfactory. I told some of the wealthy people here that if a man or a woman undertook to beat one of their servants in the United States they would have a first-class first are of their servants in the United States they would have a first-class fight or their hands. They were surprised, and said it was the custom here. Indeed it must be, for the servants all take it as a matter of course, and never think of resisting. I never saw any cases of se-vere chastisement, but cases of light pun-ultiment are frequent. He was very stolcal about it and acted as though it was all that could be expected. They seize men in this way and compel them to be insurrectos whether they will or no. They celebrate Easter here in great style. They have three days in which none but necessary work is done and three days of cock fighting, including Easter Sunday. It is a great holiday. Everybody takes a rest and they all seem to enjoy themselves. One of the leadment are frequent.

#### A Contented People.

The people are, as a rule, content with heir lot. Nearly all of them own there own houses and the land on which they are built. Both are very cheap here. A good lot can be hed for \$20 and a comfort-able house built of bamboo with nips root for \$50 more. The houses of the better

to enjoy themselves. One of the lead-ing families gave a party Easter night which Lieutenant Edwards and I had the bonor of attending. They had good music, dancing and a supper which, though not elaborate, was quite substan-tial. They are excellent dancers and seem to know most of the late dances. They dance the waltz, polks, schottische and two-step the same as we do at home, but their quadrilles are different from ours and we got lost in the mazes of them. Both men and women dress wel and they are quite polite and agreeable One of the young men was a skillful player on the plano, having learned in Manila, and some of the young ladies same very well. There are two planos in the town, both made in Europe. One of them is a very good plano, compara tvely new

Easter.

wings I took them to be pintails. I couldn't say for sure, because we have not killed or captured any of them yet. They come in here during high tide and

go away when the tide goes out. They are quite tame and they evidently have not been shot at much.

Insurgent Barbarity. On the 4th of April one of my mative

police sergeants who was temporarily off duty, took a trip a few miles into the country to buy some cice. He met some insurgents and was killed, although he

first put up a game fight, selling one of the insurgent's guns and attempting to wrest it away from him. The sergeant had no arms but a bolo. They shot him through the body and disemboweled him which belo

through the body and discmoowered him with a bolo. As scorf as I got the news I went out there with a detail of soldiers and brought his body in. The next day we gave him a decent burial, a squad of moldiers following his remains to the cem-

poldiers following his remains to the cem-etery near town. He was a gallant little man, the best one I had on the force. On the 7th another one of the police, who was living about three-quarters of a mile from town, was kidnaped during the night and carried off by insurgents. I didn't know he was living outside our lines or I would not have permitted it. You can't get a policeman to leave town now unless he accompanies our soldiers

now unless he accompanies our soldiers on one of their scouting trips. We are out after these bands of insurgents every few days, first in one direction and then

in another. Sometimes we find them and

in another, sometimes we had them and kill one or two, but they generally get away. They always run when they see us coming, and as they are barefoot and carry very light loads a footrace with them is out of the question.

Mangled a Woman.

Not long since a woman came into headquarters early in the morning, cov-

ered with blood from two deep bolo cuts, one in the neck and one in the breast. In this condition she had walked all the way

from Cabusso, about six miles. She said the insurgents had come to her house about midnight, inflicted the wounds upon her and carried off her husband, who they suspected of friendship for the Americans.

ing.

#### Insurgents Active.

Insurgents are very active beyond Nueva Caceres. They cut all the telegraph wires except the one to Libmanan. In place they would cut down the poles and drag a half mile or more of wire into the brush great distance. | Patrols had to be established all along the lines of wire to guard them. These patrols have almost daily skirmishes with the enemy. Once

a strong force of insurgents was located near Minalabai and troops were sent out from Nueva Caceres who engaged them in a sprited contest, killing over 60 of them. An American patrol from Pasacao was fired upon and two soldiers wounded. A pretending to be friendly and de-to sell eggs, cut off the head of native an American soldier on an outpost with a bolo and got away. This was on the outs of Nueva Caceres. Troops wer out and rounded up a number of in cirts of ceres. Troops were gents, one of whom is identified as the regents, one of whom is identified as the diffy one. He is now in prison in irons. Colonel Darst is at Friga with headquar-ters of the Forty-fifth Infantry and is kept very busy looking after the insur-

American Women at Neuva Caceres Mrs. Bell, wife of Brigadier-General Bell, commander of the district of south eastern Luzon; Mrs. Captain Patrick and Lieutenant Tynor's mother and sister are t Nueva Caceres. at Nueva Caceres. They are the first American women in this section. Their advent will no doubt be followed by that of many other women as soon as the condifion of the country is more settled. Boats from Manila do not come very often. As a result we get mail only once or twice a month. I understand the fare from Manila to Nueva Caceres is 800 Mexican. One enterprising native has ai-ready been to Manila and purchased a fair-sized stock of goods for the Libmanan trade. His goods were transported from Nueva Caceres to this point in cances at considerable risk of capture from waning bands of insurgents. His stock is a mixed one, consisting of dry goods no-tions, cigars, tobacco and beer, and he has it all in the same room in his little

#### High Prices.

Most of the dry goods are very dear. I priced some outon goods are very dear. I priced some outon goods which are worth 19 and 12% cents a yard in the United States. They cell if for \$1 Mexican a yard here. Of course, competition will bring the prices down, as dry goods are guite reasonable in Manila. Beer is 25 cents American a pint, and it is Milwaukee beer. The Chinese are the methods beer. The Chinese are the great store-keepers here. There are already several Chinese stores, notwithstanding that

the insurgents are said to have killed all the Chinese here just before the Ameri-cans arrived. There is considerable prejudice against the Chinese for the same guara reason that heits disliked at home. That gists.

class cost more, ranging from \$500 to \$3000 and \$4000, Mexican money. On the 21st of March I had the pleasure

of a visit from Mr. Adamson, artist for Leslie's Weikly. He made a sketch of the battlefield while here. Adamson has been with General Bates and staff for some time, and accompanied him to Mindanao.

#### Plan to Burn the Town.

On March 24 we received information that the insurgents were planning to burn the town, and accordingly increased the vigilance of the guards and patrols.

On the night of the 25th, a half-dozen shots were fired in quick succession just across the river. The company turned out at once, ready for the expected attack, but it did not come. I sent a patrol across the next morning to see what the trouble was. We found that about 30 insurgents had been there and robbed several houses shooting one man in three places an wounding three others with bolos. The man who was shot was in a very bad con-dition and I sent him to Nueva Caceres for treatment in the hospital, but he died

#### Natives Are Gamblers.

on the way.

The natives are great gamblers, and if permitted to do so, would spend much of their time that way. General Bell has forbidden all forms of gambling except cock-fighting, and that we allow on Sundays and feast days. This will undoubtedly shock some of our home people, who be-lieve in the strict observance of the Sab-bath. At the same time it must be remem-bered that this is the custom in this country, and that it is all right to these people We can't shut down on everything all at once. If we did, we would never manage to get along with these people. The cock fights begin at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning and continue until 5 in the afternoon. They sometimes have 30 or 40 combats in one day. One or both roosters is killed in every combat. Much betting is carried on and the city gets a percentage of the bets. It is a degrading custom, but has

en prevalent here a great many years, and will take time and education to wipe The police arrested a number of gam

blers at cards during the month and the city derived a considerable revenue from their fines. During the time the insurgents held sway they were permitted to gamble all they wanted to and the gamblingplaces were open day and night.

places were open any and night. Grafting Insurgents. The insurgent leaders are great graft-ers. They compelled everybody to sub-scribe to the Filipino cause as much as they thought they could get out of them. They got \$2000 out of Senor Reyes, our local president of this town. What they bid with all the monar mobuly seems to did with all the money nobody seems to know, but it is pretty safe to say that some of the leading officials have grown rich at the business

Today we received our baggage for of-ficers and men. It has been stored in Ma-mila over since last December, and the fact that it is brought down gives reason the tend if is brought down gives reason to believe that we will be here for some time to come. We also got a big mail, and everybody is happy with their letters from friends and loved ones at home across the sea. PERCY WILLIS, Captain 45th Infantry, U. S. A.

## The Largest Brewing Plant

in the world produces the celebrated toni MALIT-NUTRINE, that boon for invalids and convalescents. Made only by the An-heuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees its merit. Bold by all drug**Cause** Litigation

It is reported that the British ship Argus, which such the Hawailan bark olani, off the California coast, about a nonth ago, will be libeled by the owners of the lost bark for the sum of \$30,000. The vessel has her cargo all on board, but as she has not yet completed her repairs, she will not be delayed. If the libel is filed claim when she is ready for sea, bonds will probably be given and the vessel proceed, leaving her case to the tender mercies of the marine lawyers. As there is a pretty large amount involved, a stubborn fight will undoubtedly be made. The Jolani, with her cargo of sugary was worth over \$200,000, and even if her owners success

in fastening the blame for the collision on the Argus, they will not be able to secure anything in excess of the value of the later vessel There has been an unusual amount of egal business supplied by the grain fleet this season, and the cases were so varied n their nature as to afford some interest. ng studies. The East African is still in

hands of the Marshal over the scrape got into in Honolulu, and the Lizzle Bell will probably have some experience of a similar nature before she settles for the freight damaged on her voyage out

#### from Europe. FIRST OF THE FLEET.

### Victoria Sealers Leaving for Behring

Sen. The first vessel of this season's Behring Sea fleet salled on Sunday, says the Vic-toria Colonist. She was the schoomer Ocean Rover, which, owing to bad luca off the coast, was forced to return and abandon her coast cruise. The Ocean Rover towed into the Straits, and sailed down the West Coast, where she will pick up her Indian crew, and after a short stay on the coast proceed to the sea. She carried a crew of six whites, and will take on 24 Indians on the coast. Captain F. Cole is in command. The City of San Diego, which, as stated in Sunday's Colonisi, was to have salled for the Copper Island today, towed down into James Bay yesterday morning, and is lying there awaiting a favorable breeze to carry her She will probably sail today, akstad is in command, and she out to sea Captain Blakstad is in has a crew of 24 whites.

#### Lydgate Finishes Londing.

The British bark Lydgate finished load-ing yesterday, and will clear today or tonorrow. She will take away one of the largest cargoes of the season, nearly 150, 000 bushels. The Pinmore, at Irving dock, took in about 1000 tons of stiffening yes-terday, and the East African was also tak-ing in wheat. The Wendur, at Columbia. nenced discharging her cargo of grain bags yesterday.

#### Marine Notes.

The Oriental liner Monmouthshire sailed from Yokohama for this port last Satur-lay, and will reach Portland about the 17th inst. The old bollers will be removed from the steamer McMinnville, and will be replaced by new ones, now in course of coa-

The steamer Juneau, which has been in-rolved in some kind of legal troubles since her keel was laid, is now being fitted out for a trip to Alaska.

The Ocklahsma went cown to Rainler

needay evening, and returned early seday morning, with a barge loaded lumber for the steamship Inverness rit scarcity of ship carpenters in this

Glasgow, June 7.-Arrived-State of Nobraska, from New York,

Cherbourg, June 1.-Arrived-Fuerst Bis-mark, from Nevr York, for Hamburg. Madeira, June 1.-Passed-Rome, from Rotterdam, via Liverpos, for San Fran-

Shimosekl-Arrived June 1.-Milos, from Seattle, for Vladivostock. Hong Kong, June 6 .- Arrived previous-

Goodwin, from Tacoma, Bremen, June 7.-Arrived-Rhein, from Baltimore Seattle-Sailed June 6 .- British steamer

Athenian, for Nome. Port Ludlow-Salled June 6.-Barkentine Port Ludlow-Salled Ju Klickitat, for Honolulu,

Tillamook-Sailed June 6.-Steamer W. H. Kruger, for Eureka, Seattle-Sailed June 6-U. S. S. Lawton,

for St. Michael; steamer Dirigo, for Skag-WHY

Oyster Harbor, June 1.-Arrived-Ship Charmer, from Honolulu, to load for St. Michael: bark Rufus H. Wood, from Honoluru, to load for St. Michael. Hong Kong-Sailed June 6.-British steamer Empress of China, for Vancouver,

#### DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

#### Real Estate Transfers

.\$1000

200 20 June 5 Alfred Osmund to Alexander E. Os-mund, lot 8 and W. 14 of lots 5, 6 and 7. block 233, Couch addition: June 7 A. C. Getz and wife to Frank I. Rus-sell, lots 19 and 20, block 9, and lots 5 and 10, block 8, Wheatland; May 1900

B. Manly to Peter F. Slevers, lot 13, block 15, Lincoin Park Annex; 15. block 15. Lincoln Park Annex. June 5. 4. T. McBrien to E. O. Cnswell, lots 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. block 7. Peninsular ad-dition: May 31. J. Duthie and wife to George Shearer, lot 4. Duthie addition; June 5......

1200 Building Permits.

Honeyman & De Hart, one-story brick rarehouse, Alder street, between Fourth and Fifth. \$2000.

estate, five one-story cot-H tages, East Twenty-eighth street, between East Davis and East Everett; \$1300 each,

Birth. May 14, girl to the wife of J. Hatfield, 366 Grand avenue Deaths.

June 5. D. Ludwich, age 63 years, First and Montgomery streets; heart disease. June 2, J. H. Andrews, age 37 years, Good Samaritan Hospital; fractured skull.

Where It Was Faulty .- "No," said the maga-

in not unnatural surprise. "Any one derstandt it."-Chicago Evening Post.

"As evidence that it was the main sum-mit of the Cascade Mountains spoken of in the treaty of 1855, I would refer to the accompanying map, which is a tracing

the White Swan map, which is a tracing of the White Swan map, now on file at the Yakima Indian Agency, the said White Swan map being a tracing of a part of a map made by the direction of Governor Stevens in 1857 to show the Indian reserve vations in Washington Territory at that

"This man certainly shows that what to now considered the main summit of the Cascade Mountains was a portion of the western boundary line of the Yakima indian Reservation

"Standing on Signal Peak and reading over the treaty, or with the map before us, there is no poszible way of making the wording of the treaty agree with the to-pography of the country. With the evilography of the country. With the evi-lence, however, collected in the field, cor-oborating the testimony of Stick Joe and Chief Spencer, who were shown part of the boundary lines by authorized Govern-ment agents, I believe it is possible to de-termine quite accurately what the inten-tion of the treaty was and where the boundary line' of the reservation should be

"From the imperfect topographic knowledge of the country it was believed that both the Atanum and Pisco Rivers reached to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, but such is not the case, ai-though from a distance it would be a fair presumption.

"Now, in regard to what the Indians expected, they had for several years pretious to the treaty been in the habit of hunting in the valley of the Klicklint and in the vicinity of Goat Rocks, which are prominent points \$200 feet high and a good landmark, and where mountain goats were numerous; also of making annual excursions to the vicinity of Wain to gather berries-and a berry patch is con-sidered a very valuable possession by the Indians. The Indians would therefore naturally desire to have these localities included in their reservation.

#### Reservation Boundary.

"From the head of the south fork of the Atanum River, as it does not reach the summit of the Cascades by some 20 miles, the boundary line should then follow the divide around the head waters of the Klicklist River, passing over Spencer's Point to Goat Rocks, which is on the main summit of the Cascade Mountains; from Goat Rocks it should follow the main summit to Mount Adams. This ridge is well defined for a considerable dis tance toward Mount Adams, when it be comes lower and flattens out, and the lim might swing around the eastern slope to reach the conical hump described by Bitck Joe, which is a well-defined point, easily recognized, 7500 feet high, or it might reach the conical hump by passing over the summit of Mount Adams. The boundthe summit of Mount Adams. The bound-ary line would then continue in a straight line to Grayback Peak. The blazed trees at the junction of the Indian trail with the Goldendale road fall south of this line about two miles, but this is not sur-prising, as it would be impossible to lo-cate such a point accurately without a survey, such a survey never having been made. In my opinion the blazes found at this point established the presumntion this point established the presumption that a straight line from Grayback Peak to the hump on Mount Adams was a por-tion of the southern boundary of the re-

Where It was Faulty.- No," said the maga-sentiment is beautiful and the meter and fhyming are perfect, but nevertheless it is not what's the matter with it " asked the poet "Any one can un- up the ridge from milepost 29 on the old ming Post. military road apear to me ample evidence

## BUCKET IN A WELL.

#### Question and an Answer Thought Fit for It.

VESPER, June 3 .- (To the Editor.)-In ptember last I dropped an iron, galvan-ed bucket in a well. It lay on one side at the bottom of the well (as the mud shows on it), and on May 17 I found it loating, bottom up, and about eight inches above the water. There is 12 feet of water n the well. The water had not been agiin the well.

tated in any way. Can you please give us some light on the subject as to the cause of the bucket floating. W. J. The Oregonian goes to considerable troule to furnish answers to questions which appear to be inconsequential, partly because they are asked in good faith, and

partly that it may not destroy the apparently general hallucination that newspaper men know everything. It would

seem that W. J. ought to be satisfied with the fact that the bucket which he cast on the waters returned to him after many days, without destring to probe too losely into the why and wherefore. formation on such a miraculous occurrence

might properly have been sought for from fortune-teller, water witch, mindreader or professor of some of the other occult sciences, but perhaps nothing of the kind is to be found at Vesper, and as it is not

desirable that W. J. should be left in ignorance, The Oregonian will endeavor to solve the conundrum propound. ed. It is possible that some one may have endeavored to recover the bucket in ques-tion and succeeded in raising it to the sur-face, and allowing air to get inside of it, so that it floated. If, as is stated, the in any way, for the eight months the bucket lay at the bottom of the well, gases must have generated at the bottom of the stagnant water, and the bucket must have ain sloping a little, so that the gases collected against the bottom, and finally nough collected to raise the bucket to the

surface. If this explanation is not satis-factory, W. J. can test it by punch-ing a hole in the bottom of the bucket. throwing it down the well and allowing it remain there eight months more, when, f it rises to the surface again, another fort will be made to explain the matter.

in a day or two. Unalaska, on account of ships' passengers, is beginning to as-sume metropolitan proportions and preten-sione. The native dug-outs have undergone some changes and are now transformed into modern saloans. The song of the hammer and the saw is heard on all sides. Thus the march of progress nees proudly on. We believe we will reach Nome on or near June 1." COOS BAY JETTY. Work Progressing Favorably-Grass Growing on Sand Spits.

Captain Harts, United States Engineers, has received a report from the jetty at Coos Bay, which shows that this work is progressing favorably. Ten new bents were added to the tramway during May, and as there are only 30 more to be added, the tramway will probably be finished in two months from now. After that putting in the necessary rock will be all plain

From Tillamook Bay it is reported that a channel has been dredged through the troublesome shoal at the mouth of Wilson River. The accumulation of snags thera was first removed, and then a channel cut, which the two dikes there will probably render permanent. Seven pile beacons have been driven to mark the course of the channel through the bay, of which no indication can be seen at high tide. Eventually the lighthouse department may place lights on these.

The 17 acres of "binding grass" planted on the spit at Tillamook Bay is making good growth, and bids fair to prove a success in the way of preventing the sand which forms the spit from being blown about. This grass makes a very rapid growth, and wherever it obtains a fool-hold it remains. The Coquille River has been snagged as

far up as Norway, some four or five miles from Myrtle Point. When the snagging is completed the work of impro channel at some shoal places eted the work of improv

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